THE PRINCE OF WALES.

He Royal Highness at the Canadian Capital-Laying the Corner Stone of the Parliament Building-Boisterous Enthusitasm of the Populace-How the Prizee Bodges the Bourhs-American Cyster Stews and Bil-Bards-The Qu'cen's Portrakt Defaced by the Canadian Vandale,

Special Despatch to the Herald. the way from Montreal, the Prince informed his ots that Thomas Moore wrote the well known tian song, "Row, brothers, row," and seemed much

The newspapers happening to be mentioned, the Prince ald one of his suite that he really could not move about in his room without the reporters knowing it. He laughed

Otta wa, though appearing to disadvantage last night in to rain, is almost American in style and enterprise. On ay here get opster stews, for the first time in Canada. liard rooms abound, and the hotels are in le somewhat. The ladies dress more like the and less like the English, and are bandson those of any other city we have yet been in.

opens her doors hospitably this time, and even ers of the press are entertained by the city. This ser district and city are the principal centre of the Five Rideau Canal commerce. It does not pay now, but will some time. Ottawa is bound to be a great place, ed even now is more pleasant and better to live in than

Sontroat or Quebec.

The royal Canadian Rifles came up from Quebec to asrist in the celebration, and encamped. One thousand lum-bermer are also in camp on the other side of the

The Illumination, fireworks, bonfires and torohlight oce last night were spoiled by the rain.

The Mayor went to invite the Prince to attend the ball, ut he deslined en account of fatigue.

To-day is very bright and sunshiny. The streets are extremely crowded with people, all pushing away to the ground where the Parliament buildings are to be erected, and an immense crowd will be there. The Prince arrived, escorted by a large procession, at eleven o'clock, ted with a large portrait of the Queen. After an interval, the Prince took a silver trowel.

inscription, and smoothed the morter be he corner stone, which is of Canadian marble. The on times with a Masonic mallet. The ordinary core onies of laying a corner stone then took place.

Beneath the stone were placed coins of the realm. Rev. w. Adams, Chaplain of Parliament, offered up a prayer. The crowd maintained no order during the ceremony, ing " Down in front," and " We want to see him,"

The Prince, who had been standing in the sun all this me, declared the stone laid, and stepped back to the avilion, where the contractors, architects, builders and sons of the building were presented to him. He then sected a model of the building, and walked around the ands, followed by a crowd; but leaving the royal caringe, he sitpped out of the back way to hold a levee at o'cleck. The people gathered around the carriage clared him mean to serve them so.

rush out of the pavilion after him the Queen'

Our Special Montreal Correspondence.

Morrant, August 29, 1960.
he Prince of Wales on a Human Back—The Baseless
Patric of Reported Incidents—Cornwall—The Progress of
the Prince—In the Rapide—Lachine—The Military Re-

is an engraving representing a man with sounty whiskers and with a segar in his mouth being carried on another man's back, which other man is smoking a pipe, across a able lake of water, bounded in the distance by tty cities, and underseath this picture I find these words, Incident. Mr. D. E. P. carrying the Prince as, I am sorry to say, for the sake of the press, hat it had its origin in the fertile brain of a certain New Tork correspondent, who is now, I believe, better known to the world as Jeakins than by any other name I can re-

It is a pity that even the small portion of mankind wh are likely to see either the works of Jenkins or the artist who made the illustration in question should be so far dethink it well to correct them. But I am afraid that the gandy imagination of the author of that incident has already suggested so many others of an equally baseless ength which would seriously encroach upon your valua-

orning at eleven o'clock, the Prince and suite drove from be and his ruite, all of whom were in plain morning dress, most their places in the royal car and started for Corn-wall. The departure was exceedingly quiet and quite

Cornwall is a new and by no means French looking or French speaking town, but pure Anglo Saron. It is situ-United States and Canada, which runs through the village of St. Regis, inhabited chiefly by Indians, half of

Onited States and Contact, which the long of St. Regis, inhabited chiefly by Indians, half of whom acknowledge themselves under the away of Great Britain, while the remainder lay claim to the protection of the United States.

Cornwall has among other things a conspicuous church and court house, and is the chief township of the custern district, and one of the most populous and best situated of the divisions of Upper Canada, it being bounded on two sides by the broad waters of the St. lawrence and Olkawa respectively. A canal extends from this over a distance of twelve miles, parallel with the Long Sault Rapids, at the foot of which the town lies. Here the Prince and party on their arrival were received with much enthusiasm, and embarked on board the steamer Kingston, which had come up on the previous day in order to be in readiness for the trip down.

The St. Lawrence as little below this point expands into a lake, and presents a line sweep of prespect. As the steamer gloid away, the royal party were assembled on deck, and there they remained during most of the pas

deck, and there they remained during most of the passes.

St. Regis Island, situated mid-channel, was the first object that was remarked upon, as the steamer spel on ward toward the lake, with the royal standard floating from her topmast. The steamer on entering the lakes are to between Squaw and Butternut Islands, with the lighthouse on Loncaster shoal within easy view.

The steamer now steared close past a floating lighthouse, and so on to Cherry Island light, with McGeer Point visible on the northern abore, and the Rapids of Coteau du Lac is a small village at the foot of Lake St. Francis, and twelve miles from the Cascados. Both by name and nature its French origin is distinctly traceable.

IN THE RAPIDS.

On the right bank the shore now appeared studded with those little store oburches and comfortable farm house.

those little stone churches and comfortable farm house-and nest farms so characteristic of the French Canadina territory.

The Cotean Rapids were run just below the village, and

Gornwall.

A group of sixteen islands interrupted the navigation at the Cotean du Lac Rapids, the first of these latter being between Giron Island and the mainland; the second between French Island and those of Mapie and Thorn, and the third between Prisoner's and Broad islands, after which the steamer shot into smooth water opposite Grand Taland.

which the steamer shot into smooth water opposite Grand bland.

This newly carned tranquillity, however, was of short duration; for the steamer was soon darting from lodge to tedge through the horrying waters of the Codars, the vii lage of that name (equally French), with Cotan du Las, bying on the north shore and Beacharners on the south, bring on the north shore and Beacharners on the south, bring on the north shore and Beacharners on the south, bring on the north shore and Beacharners on the south with close attention, the steamer was again at rest; soon however, to be again disturbed by the turbulent bed of the Cascade Rapids, tumbling over a chain of bars. These are situated between Cascades Point and Buisson Point, where the St. Lawrence expands into Lake St. Louis, and the bright and rolling waters of the Ottawa mingle on the northern shore with those of the sister river. From this briefly evene the steamer now ploughed her way over the lake passing those floating ught ships, to the lows of the

chine, on the north bank, and nearly opposite the indian village of Caughnawaga.

Lagansa

Is situated a short distance above the rapids of that name and nine miles from Montreal. But, although no near, the royal party preferred landing and returning to town by railway to decending these, the most swift and wild of all the rapids of the St. Lawrence; and they accordingly disembarked.

Lachine is the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company in North America, and the residence of its 6 vernor. A number of voyageurs were here assembled, and these manned their boats in honor of the Frince, and cheered loudly. The royal party afterwards returned to town by railways.

A number of voyageurs were bere assembled, and these manned their boats in honor of the Prince, and cheered loudly. The royal party afterwards returned to town by railway.

Were it not for the private character of this excursion I should have felt myself at liberty to say more about it; but as it is, good table prompts eitence as to minor details. THE CONCENT OF TUREDAY EVENING.

Lady Franklin was present at this performance and had a convergation with the Prince in the apartment behind the box occupied by the royal party. After his Royal Highness had retired, the Hon. John Young, chairman of the committee of management, conducted her to the chair vacated by the Prince, upon which she was recognized by the audience, who roes and greeted her with several rounds of appliance.

The review on the next morning was a tolerable success. The companies and troops comprising the volunteer forces were assembled on the ground at Logan's farm soon after ten o'clock. At eleven the Prince arrived, when his standard was run up on the flagstaff there created, the field battery meanwhile occupying a place on the extreme left, facing the flagstaff, and the first and socond troops of cavalry occupying a position on the hill, near and to the right of the dagstaff, with the light infantry formed to the right of the daysinf, which he light infantry formed to the right of the daysinf, with the light infantry formed to the right of the cavalry, the rifles on the left, and foot srillery companies on the right of the infantry formed as the Prince rode up to the place reserved for him the brigade presented arms and the Prince is band played "God saye the Queen."

The Prince acknowledged the compliment by uncovering his bead, and at once commonned an inspection of the line, commencing with the cavalry and riding down to the extreme end, on reaching which he turned and passed slowly up the rear. This mished, the Prince lod back to the flagstaff and faced the line, which broke and marched past in quick time, the advances on the officers bein

ports.

Line was once more deployed, and the companies commenced firing by pistoons, the battery meanwhile loading, opened fire with two guns at either end of the line. This mock cannonading was kept up for a time, when the brigade cavalry advanced from the left and charged in a very spirited manner to clear the ground of the remnants of the enemy.

Soon after this the square deployed and formed in line, and, advancing in slow time, presented arms. The royal party then left the grounds.

THE RETURN.

Afterwards the Prince and suite drove to Lachine, where they arrived about three o'clock. Two men were injured at this place while engaged in firing a camen, by way of salute.

salute.

The royal party embarked in four of the Valorous' boats and were rowed across to the island of Dorval, the resi-

The royal party embarked in four of the Valorous' boats and were rowed across to the island of Dorval, the residence of Sir George Simpson, but at present occupied by General Sir Fenwick Williams.

When about mid channel they were met by ten cances, each manned by a dozen Indians, who formed a double line, between which the men of war boats passed, to the music of an Indian salute from those on board the cances. His Royal Highness only remained about half an hour at the house before he went on board an Indian cance, to be paddled round the Siland to the beforementioned village of Caughrawaga, and back to Lachine This was done to the evident pleasure of "England's eldest son," after which he returned to town by steamer.

This evening there has been a torchlight procession of the firemen, and a ball in honor of the Boston Funiteers. Tomorrow morning at ten the Prince leaves for Sherbrooke, ninety seven miles to the eastward, and in the evening there is to be a ball in the great room where royalty danced between the ropes, the price of admission being one-doilar, with no restrictions as to dress.

The Firemen's Torchlight Procession in

Board of Feremen and Engineers of the Fire Departmen evening, to make further preparation for the grand de-monstration in honor of the Prince of Wales during his monstration in honor of the Prince of Wales Caring his stay in New York. There were present Robert Gamble, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16; Wm. Sterret, of Engine Company No. 15; W. H. Raey, of Truck Company No. 40, and J. Buch, of Hose Company No. 36. The arrangements for the procession

The arrangements for the procession were discussed a much length, and the leaders of two of the most promi occasion, from whom it was ascertained that it would be a difficult matter to obtain bands enough to head the several divisions of the parade, owing to the fact that a number of the companies had employed bands upon their own individual responsibility. They, however, decided

tain if the expenses of the parade would be paid by the city or outside of the Department, and to see what the expense of the music and torches would be, they had no city or outside of the Department, and to see what the expense of the music and torches would be, they had no power to make definite arrangements in regard to the procession. Nothing was therefore determined upon as to the line of march or where the Prince should be stationed to witness the pageant. It was stated that his Honor Mayor Wood had pledged himself to be responsible for the torches and music to the extent of twenty-five hundred dollars, or more, if accessary. The turnout of the firemen was therefore considered a fixed fact by all present. It is said that many of the firemen strongly object to making any demonstration for the heir apparent, having no reliab for hencering royalty, but it is thought that they will waive their objections and that the full Department will turn out, making the demonstration one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in New York.

Mr. Decker stated that they had received no official report from the individual companies as to their intentious in the matter, but from what he could american the entire Fire Department, numbering upwards of forty-two hundred, would unite in the procession, each with a torch similar to those used by the Wide Awade Chius. With that number of firemen carrying torches, their engines and hose carts decorated and twenty-five or thirty bands scattered along at intervals, it caused fait to make a scene unequalied in this or any other city.

The procession will take place on faturday evening. October 13, and will take up their line of march at eight octobe, and continue from two to three hours. This, it appears, is the only night that the firemen will have to turn out, as the Prince is expected to arrive here on Friday morning, the military to parade on that day, and the ball to take place on Friday night. On Saturday evening the torchlight procession; Sanday attend church, and on Monday take his departure. The sensation in this city will, therefore, be of short duration, but from present indications a brilliant affair, excelling the Japanese reception.

So

BRARTLES CASE OF ARDUCTION.—A circumstance has recently been brought to light, which has caused much recently been brought to Hght, which has caused much excitement in Brooklyn. An elderly lady, who has seen better days, had been reduced to the necessity of keeping a small candy store in Myrtic avenue, near Raymond street, by means of which, assisted by her handsome grand-daugnter, bearing the baptismal name of Elizabeth, as the drove by the candy store, in an evil hour, a Wall street broker, who is a married man, observed Elizabeth, as he drove by the candy store, and being fancinated by her beauty, called in, under pretence of making a few purchases. Entering into conversation with the ailig girl, he obtained permission to visit her again, which he did several times—too often indeed for the unfortunate Betsey, as, by his flat teries, backed by several valuable presents, he has succeeded in accomplishing her ruin. On Tucsday last, the girl was sent by her unsuspecting grandmother to a wholesale candy store, in Plviston street, New York, to pay a dobt of \$10, since when she has not returned. On making inquiries at the candy store in Bivision street, the old lady has ascer tained that the dobt had been paid, after which Betsey was driven of by an aged gentleman, in a carriage that was standing ready at the door. It is to be hoped that the police will be table to arrest the Wall street broker, who could concoct and carry out so dia teres tracker.

TENERAL HOUSE FIRE -A fire was discovered about one o'clock yesterday morning in a frame tenement house,

Religious Intelligence.

During the entire month of August most of the fashionable churches in this city and Brooklyn were closed, tions. Most of them have announced their intention to resume their religious services to day. Among such we notice the following:-

Thirteenth street Presbyterian church, Rev. Rr. Burshard; Bleecker street Universalist church, Rev. Moses good; Madison square Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Adams: Scotch Presbyterian church, Fourteenth street; George's church, Stuyvesant square, Rev. Dr. Typg; Mercer street Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Skinner: First Presbyterian church. Fifth avenue; Church of the Media torney street; Central Presbyterian church, Broome street; Christian Chapel, Seventeenth street, Rev. Urban church, Murray Hill, Rev. F. L. Wiley; South Congrega-tional church, South Brooklyn, Rev. R. W. Clark; New England Congregational church, Williamsburg, Rev. W. R. Tempkins; Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, Rev. Jas.

Felis: First Independent Society, Brooklyn Institute. In the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington ave nue and Thirtieth street, divine service to-day at halfpast ten A. M., half past three P. M. and half-pas

In St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth ave nue, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, rector, services to-day, with the voice, at half-past ten A. M. and eight P. M., and in the sign language at half-past three P. M. Rev. F. C. Ewer, rector of Grace church, San Francisco, California, will preach in the morning and evening.

The Rev. S. A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist church, Thirty 48th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to day at half-past ten A. M. and at half

Rev. William Alvin Fartlett will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacie this evening. Services will com eight o'clock. The subject will be "God's Three Harvests and His Harvesters." Communion services in the morning, commencing at half past ten o'clock.

Rev. Henry Blanchard, paster, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe place and Clark street, Brooklyn, this morning and evening. Ser ices at half-past ten and half-past seven o'clock. Rev. Mr. Frothingham will preach at the hall northeast

corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street this morning and evening, at the usual hours. In the Protestant Episcopal Mission church, Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson, divine service to-day at half past ten A. M. and half-

public worship this morning, at the National Musical Institute, 765 Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock.

Waverley Place, the Rev. J. Howard Smith, rector of the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, will preach this evening. Services at half-past ten A. M.,

balf past three, and half-past seven P. M. In the First Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue, ser vices at half past ten A. M. and four P. M. In the Christian chapel, Seventeenth street, immediately west of Sixth avenue, preaching by the pastor, Urban C. Brewer, to day at half past ten A. M. and half past

soven P. M.

In the Blocker nirect Universalist church, corner of
Downing street, evening as well as morning services today. Subject for the evening: "Destruction of soul and
body in hell." By Rev. Moses Ballou.

White will supply the pulpit during the remainder of Dr. Cheever's absence in Europe, and will preach morning and evening at the usual hours. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach in the large tent

eighth street, to day at three o'clock P. M. German preaching at half past four, and prayer meeting at seven. Sabbath school at nine and two o'clock.

Rev. William C. Steel, of Ithaca, N. Y., will preach this morning, at half past ten o'clock, in the Allen street Methodist church, and also in the evening at the Bedford street Methodist Engennel church.

street Methodist Episcopal church.
The Tweatieth street Universalist chu Sixth and Seventh avenues, will be reopened for Divine service this day, Sept. 2, morning and afternoon, at the and the paster, Rev. E. G. Brooks, in the afternoon.

A NEW METHODIST CHURCH AT HARLEM. street, Harlem, was performed on Monday afternoon in the presence of a large audience of the friends of the church. Its paster is the Rev. G. S. Gilbert, who kindly furnished the representatives of the press with the fol-lowing particulars.—The size of the church now in proesque, the material of which it will be composed will be brick, and its cost when completed about \$15,000. The first floor will be used as a Sunday school, seating three bundred persons, while the audience room will accommo-date nine hundred. It is expected that the main building will be ready in November. The exercises were commenced by Rev. Mr. Clark, paster of the Baptist church, who gave out a hymn, after which Rev. Mr. church, who gave out a hymn, after which Rev. Mr. Fletcher offered up an appropriate prayer. Dr. Kennady, of New Haven, delivered an eloquent address. He remarked that the occasion of their meeting was one of profound interest, having the sanction of God himself, and on two occasions was the subject of Divine regard—the first was when the world was made, and the other was when God had laid a Zion a corner stone—the chief corner stone and precious. It was on an occasion like this that they found a resemblance of the latter event, for they came to one of the gates which God called beautiful, and there lay, in failt, hope and obedience to the Divine will, a corner stone of a fabric which is to be reared as a habitation of the holinese of God, a place where His bonor should dwell, and where the tribes of the Lord shall love to come up. He spoke of the primary elements of true worship—namely, the teaching of the Bible to the young, prayer, and the administration of the ordinances.

Rev. Mr. Scudder followed in a brief aidress, calling upon the andience to give subscriptions towards completing the building. In the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman stated that he admired the Cathokes for one thing—namely, they never permitted mortgages to be made upon new churches. A short time ago a bishop was called upon to dedicate a church in Detroit, but finding there was a mortgage of \$1,200 upon it, he refused the money.

The ladies and gentlemen responded liberally to Mr. Scudder's appeal, for over \$700 was taken up in subscriptions. When this important part of the services was concluded, the audience vacated their seats and proceeded to the front of the elifice to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone, which was performed by Dr. Perry, of Brooklyn. Opies of the oburch to arnals and of the daily papers were deposited in it. The congregation were dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Macomber. Fletcher offered up an appropriate prayer. Dr. Kenna-

On Sunday morning last St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Twenty second street and Fourth avenue, was filled to its utmost extent by a highly respectable auditory, it having been announced that the Hon. and Rev. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, would occupy the pulpit. It auditory, it having been announced that the Hon. and Rev. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, would occupy the pulpit. It was stated in one of the church organs the other day that this gentleman was an ex-member of Congress, was distinguished throughout the South for statesmanship and high literary culture, and eminent also as a clergyman of the Methodist church. This announcement, so doubt, brought together the unusually large audience. Mr. Hilliard appears to be in the prime of life, has a refined temperament and an easy delivery, and, if we may judge from his discourse, the eulogium passed upon him by the leading conservative organ of the denomination is justly merited. Rev. Mr. Hagany, paster of the church, and the venerable Dr. Bangs, occupied seats in the chancel. The services were commenced by the singing of an anthem, which was performed in true artistic style—so much so that one of the primitive disciples of plain John Wesley, who taught his followers to sing with the spirit and the understanding, would be inclined to think that the sons had neglected the instruction of their father. While the select choir were performing a familiar hymn with all the operatic four-ishes, we could not but think that the venerable minister, who was one of the oldest planters of the seeds of Methodism on the Western Conlinent, was theroughly convinced that this was a progressive age. Rev. Mr. Hilliard conducted the preliminary exercises, which consisted of reading of select portions of Scriptore and prayer. The reverend gentierman alluded to the present condition of the country, and prayed that the people might go on and accomplish their destiny in the sight food, beading the nations in the way of true liberty. Be took for his text the drst verse of the four-teenth chapter of St. Jahn; "Let not your hearts be troubled, ye believe of St. Jahn;" Let not your hearts be troubled, ye believe of St. ocmsolatory to the guilty sinner in the fact of the existence of a pure and holy God, but how beautiful was the other portion of the text, "Believe also in me." The referred gentleman proceeded to argue the divinity of Christ hy councerating the miracles which he performed, and closed by showing that in Christ alone could be found the peace. Philosophers spoke of the goodness of God alseen in nature; but what, he asked, could be found therefor comfort a guilty soul? Socrates understood the laws of nature as well as any one, and when he was about leaving the world all was dark and uncertain. Philosophy failed in the dying hour, and the language of the Christian was—

Could my tears forever flow,
Could my zeal no languor know,
These for sin could not atone,
Thou must save, and Thou alone.

The choir sang another hymn, and the congregation were dismissed by Rev. Mr. Hagany.

ORDINATIONS.

At a meeting of the Classis of Berge, , ow Jersey, or the 7th ult., Henry W. F. Jenes was examined and or dained to the Gospel ministry, and also installed as the pastor of the church at Bergen Point.

paster of the church at Bergen roint.

The ordination of Mr. Charles Ray Palmer, of Albany, as paster of the Tabernacle church, took place on the 29th ult., in Salem, Massachusetts.

Rev. Isaac F. Holton, late professor in Middlebury college, has been ordained at Lawrence, lilinois, by the Presbytery of Belviders.

On Monday evening, Aurust 6, Edward W. Hitchcook was ordained to the Goepel ministry, and installed paster of the Reformed Dutch church in Tompkinsville, Staten Island; and at the same time, John Wenish, missionary to the German population of Tompkinsville, received ordination, all by the South Classis of New York.

The Universalist society worshipping in Summer street Haverbill, Mass. have invited Rev. J. W. Hanson, o. Gardiner, Me., formerly of South Danvers, to become their paster.

Rev. Issac E. Carey, of Peoria, Ill., has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Keokuk, lows.

INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. Livingston Willard, inte of Sparta, N. J., was in talked over the church at Port Jervis, N. Y., on the 14th

ult.

Rev. J. T. Coit, late of Albion, was installed by the
Presbytery of Rechester city as pastor of St. Peter's
church in Rochester, on August 8.

The installation of the Rev. W. C. Cattell, pastor elect
of the Oid School Presbyterian church, of Harrisburg,
Pa., will take place to day.

Rev. J. F. Pingrey, of the Roceville, N. J., Presbyte
rian church, has resigned his pastoral charge.

NEW CRURCHES.

The ceremony of hying the corner stone of the new edifice for St. Paul's church, corner of Penn street and Marcy arene, Williamsburg, will take place on Wednesday, September 5, at four o'clock P. M.

The corner stone of the new Catholic church in Phillip burg, N. J., was laid last Sunday by the Right Re Bishop Bayley. On the 24th vit. the corner stone of the New Jerusalen church of the Third Society (Swedenborgian) was laid with appropriate ceremonies, on the east side of Orchard street, near Madison avenue, in Baltimore.

street, near Madison avenue, in Baltimore.

The corner stone of a new church was laid in it ancient town of Bathampton, Long Island, on the 44 of August. The first church was built in 1651, and et alerged in 1673, twenty-two years afterwards. It was again enlarged in 1696, after a period of twenty-threy-care. A new church, the present one, was created in 1717, twenty one years after the former enlargement in the church was enlarged in 1822. The third church in now commenced in 1860, thirty-eight years from the last enlargement.

The dedication of a new Roman Catholic church took place on the 15th ult., at Beantown, Charles county, Maryland. The church was named St. Peters, and the dedicatory services were performed by the pastor, Rev. Peter B Lenghan, by special permission of Archbishop Kenrick. The sermon of the day was delivered by the Rev. Raymond Young, of Washington.

Rev. Edward P Walker has accepted his to the professorship of rhetoric and English farietta College.

Marietta College.

The Millerites commenced their religious services on Monday, in North Wilbraham, Mass. The sect now numbers 50,000 in the United States and the Canadas, and they gather in camp meeting from nearity every State in the Union. A portion of the brethren look for the milleanum before the last of March, 1861; others still are confident that the world will last ten years and two months longer, while others still predict a universal overthrow in about

stitutional and despotic proceedings of the majority of the General Cenference; and that we unhesitatingly condemn the action of the majority of the General Conference in the installation of ultra abolitionists as editors of all the church periodicals for general circulation, as altogether uncharitable, and a most unjustifiable exercise of power.

City Intelligence. City Inspector having ordered the prompt removal of all incumbrances and obstructions in the slips and squares, Major George B. Hall, with an incumbrance inspector, Major George B. Hall, with an incumbrance inspector, have been occupied during the last three or four weeks in carrying out his orders, and until yesterday no arrests were necessary, as all parties showed a disposition to obey the notices served upon them. Yesterday afternoon Major Hall and Inspector Farsells, in passing through Hanover square, found a large pile of second hand packing bores, belonging to Hugh Fitzpatrick, who had previously been notified to remove a larger pile of the same about two weers previous. The officers arrested him at once, and he was brought to the Tombs, before Judge Welsh, and after the complaint had been made the prisoner acknowledged the truth of the charge, adding, however, that he had occupied Hanover square as represented for the last five or six years. Judge Welsh remarked, "that he saw a disposition to enforce the ordinances, and he would give him the full extent of the law." He was fixed \$10, and not having the money was committed until paid. This him the full extent of the law." He was fined 310, an not having the money was committed until paid. This will no doubt be a great warning to simil ar parties where constantly violating corporation ordinances, by on cumbering streets, sligs and public property without an thority, without paying any fee or rent, and interfering with public and private business. The City Inspects and Judge Weish certainly descrive the commendation of the public for their promptness and real in arresting this gross violation of the rights of theroughfare.

ATTEMPTED SCIENCE.—A sailor named William Scion, ra siding at No. 60 Oliver street, attempted to commit sul ide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor, while suffering from temporary insanity. He succeeded in in flicting an extensive and dangerous wound on himself. which was promptly attended to by Surgeon Rooney, however, who dressed the wound and staunched the flow of blood. The unfortunate man was then taken to the City Hospital and pixed under the care of Dr. Bell. The chances of his recovery are slight.

chances of his recovery are slight.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YOR BALANCE DOCK Co., September 3, 1850.

Please correct error in relation to the unfortunate accident on the lary Dock, foot of Gouverneur street, yester day. It occurred on what is called Swain's Lock, and not on either of the Balance Docks belonging to this company, and oblige yours respectfully,

JAMES R. NICHOLSON, Agent.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Jacob T. Smith, of No. 65 Nassau street, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of swindling Barton B. Porter, of No. 92 North Moore street, out of \$100, under the following circumstances:—The complainant, it appears, saw an advertisement in one of the morning newspapers, to the effect that any young man having \$75 or \$100 could obtain a lucrative situation by calling at No. 96 Nassau street. On application at the above number, the complainant medimith, who, tilipalized, told him that he could give him a situation as treasurer of Carter's Minstrels, or if that did not suit, a situation in a mercantile firm in Brooklyn would be procured him. Porter, who is partial to theatricals, said he would like to attach himself to the minstrels, and, without more solo, forked over \$100. It is scarcely necessary to add that the situation was not forthcoming, nor is there the alightest probability of it. Smith was brought before Justice Kelly, who committed him for examination.

PROFESSOR ARDERSON IN COURT.—Yesterday Professor Anderson, the well known magician, appeared before

Anderson, the well known magician, appeared befor Anderson, the well known magician, appeared before Justice Connolly and preferred a charge of grand larcony sgainst a woman named Sarah Williams, under the following circumstances:—The accused, it appeared, was in the employment of the complainant as a nurse. On Monday last she disappeared from the house, and soon afterwards a casket of jewelry, valued at \$500, also disappeared. The natural inference was that Sarah knew something about the whereabouts of the property, and hence the cemplaint of the magician. The accused, upon being arrested, was committed for examination.

Superior Court-Special Term

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

The Revolution in New Leon-Assassing. tion of General Zuazua-Triumph of

terey yesterday puts us in possession of further news in regard to the rebellion of Aramberri against the authority of Vidaurri, Governor of Coahulla and New Leon. Vidaurri remains complete master, having beaten Aram berri, who had the assistance of General Bianco's force, said to have been furnished by Degoliado. The rebellion is, therefore, at an end; and short and insignificant as it has been, it is unfortunately marked by the cowardly as sassination in cold blood of General Zuazua, Vidaurri's confidential friend, and one of the bravest men in Vevi co. He leaves a widow and eight children. Our corres uneral of the lamented general.

The badge is a square piece of black satin, which it is ostomary to send round on such occasions. It has the sual adornment of a tomb and willow, and an invitation to attend the funeral printed in white letters. It reads as

follows:—
The 31st day of July, at one o'clock in the moraing, the well deserving citizen, 6cn. Den Juan Zuanus, was treacherously assassinated at the hacienda of San Gregorio, by the insurgents of Gaians.

His Excellency the Governor, the chiefs, officers and corps of the National found under his orders, and the chief civil authority of this place, in acquainting you with the sad event which shall forever cover with shame the perpetuators of the crime, beg you will be pleased to attend the funeral honors which will be celebrated on the 3d inst. at nine o'clock A. M., in the Ghapel of the Most Holy Saviour, and beg also that you will make for the soul of the deceased whatever oferings your piety may uncease.

Salvillo, August 1, 1860.

Our Monterey Correspondence.

MONTEREY, August 8, 1800.

Attack on Generals Vidaurri and Zuazua-Cowardly Mur der of Zuazua-Authors of the Plot-Capture of One of the Assassins-Zuazua's Character for Bravery-His Popularity-Vidaurri's Administration-Military Move-

ments, de. ment yesterday in consequence of the atrocious assassins tion of General Zuazua, on his route for Saltillo, access panied by Governor Vidaurri. From the facts of the case t appears that Vidaurri and Zuazua were sleeping at a small ranche called San Gregorio, near Saltillo, without when some eight fiendish assassins at midnight attacked them and massacred the much lamented Zuazua, Vidaurri

This melancholy affair was projected in San Luis by Degollado, Arramberri, and Gemez, the former secretary of Arramberri, as being the only possible means of over throwing Vidaurri, Fatal delusion. Zuazua has left i wife and eight children, as well as the universal scutiments, irrespective of parties, and a whole community and State to mourn his irreparable loss. One of his assassing has been captured, and is now in irons in the jail of this city; and undoubtedly will be shot, baving confeesed his pefarious crime, and affirms that the above named individuals deluded him in the committal of this

The roble, gallant and generous Zuazua, who met such since the war of Mexico with the United States has been in constant campaign; and so remarkable was his impetances bravery, on all occasions, that he was familiarly known throughout the regulatio by the name of "Fighting Zuasua," and whenever hard fighting was to be done he was always there. He had everything to hope, and nothing to fear, in the long journey we must all undertake; and though years may pale the celebrity of his name, among the capricious and the vulgar, his kindly memory will be affectionately cherished so long as the hearts of the friends who loves him beat.

Those deluded wretches who instigated such deeds of horror are mere bloodthirsty villians, vultures, who initate their passions for destruction. The cry of revenge has been extended throughout the different towns of the frontier, where he was adored as their idol, and whole masses of his people are repairing to the seat of war to avenge his loss.

The administration of Vidaarri has not been marked by sagguinary and hidious display of such heartless strotince the war of Mexico with the United States has been

masses of his people are repairing to the seat of war to avenge his loss.

The aiministration of Vidaurri has not been marked by sanguinary and hidious display of such heartless atrocity, it has on the contrary, been unhered in by the warmest philanthropy, boundless acts of charity, and the utmost regard for the great principles of public justice and general happiness.

The progressive destruction of all classess during the present revolution, and the successive elevation of one faction more guilty and extravagant than another, has given rise to the general opinion that there is a fatality in the march of revolutions, particularly in this country, and that invincible necessity drives the actors to tempestueus scenes of cold bloodshed and cruelty. Experience abundantly proves that fervor of democracy is fatal to the welfare of Mexicans, rapidly leaving all classes to its greatest miseries, because its society and public men are not qualified to divert it.

rever it.

Governor Vidaurri entered Saltillo this morning, after having routed the Arramberri faction completely, and will return to this city in a few days.

He has yet left by his side to sustain and support him good officers and soldiers and the free will of the people. Not a single town in the State has sided with the factionists, and the few little towns they surprised were completely pillaged and sacked by them.

Nothing from the interior.

At the last dates Miramon was preparing to attack the liberals at San Luas, which, if he has done, they must necessarily he routed.

Another conducts left yesterday with \$80,000.

MONTEREY, August 11, 1860. Charged with the Instigation—Intensely Hot Weather— Drought—Health—Buriness Staynated—Comonfort Pro nunciamiento, de.

As prognosticated in my last, of the 8th instant, an im portant occurrence has taken place. I say important, from the fact that it will establish the future peace, tracquility and quietness of the State for some time to come. On the 9th, Arramberri and Gen. Bianco again appeared at Saltillo with some four hundred men, that General at Saitillo with some four hundred men, that General Bianco brought with him from San Luis Potoni, and at-tacked Vidaurri at Saitillo, surprising him at two o'clock in the morning. Vidaurri at this time was alone, with only two hundred men, awaiting the arrival of Col. Quiroga with some four hundred men; but as he did not ar-rive in time, the lot fell to Vidaurri to light them alone or lose all. He energatically commenced operations, when a severe battle ensued that lasted two hours, the result of which was the complete defeat of the assuming and factionists, commanded by Arramberri and Bianco, they personally, owing to their good horses, having escaped, Vidaurri capturing all their arms, ammunition and two pieces of artillery, making all the soldiers and

caped, Vidaurri capturing all their arms, ammunition and two pieces of artillery, making all the soldiers and officers prisoners. The killed and wounded of the enemy are represented to be very great, as the forces of Vidaurri fought with the greatest saill, courage and valor. The losses of Vidaurri appear to be very great.

This is reported to be a providential affair, as the enemy supposed that Vidaurri would not resist, but he manfully placed himself at the head of his forces, and behaved galantly and courageously, and has now demonstrated to his cerumistiants that, though the loss of Zuaran is irreprarable, he is a team himself, and will endea for by all means to sustain the valorous dignity of his State so often manifested. This circumstance places the question beyond doubt that the Jesutical humburg Degoliado has instigated and sustained the civil war of the State. What more can be expected of such ambitious humburgs, who seek to derour their own party for merely personal ambition? Banco was provided with arms, amammition and roidlers from San Luis, by a special order of Degoliado.

Colonel Quiroga arrived at Saltitio a few moments after the battle, and will take the command-in-chief of the forces of the State, and will soon quiet the few remaining factionists, as well as take in hand Degoliado, who is destinated in the interior, and will consequently rue the day that he mixed himself up so infamously in the local affairs of this State. Colonel quiroga has now an effective force of some 2,000 mem—sufficiently large to permanedily entinguish the political and military intrigues of Degoliado. It is generally admitted by our oldest citizens that the last ten days have been the warmest weather experienced this season. In the coldest citizens that the last ten days have been the mixed himself of the corn crops will nearly produce a famine in our midst, this being the principal sustenance of the power ciasses.

Up to the present moment we have had a very healthy season, and, considering our community, this is on

Since writing the above, we have, at last, been favored

last night with a very heavy and refreshing shower or has hight with a very heavy and retreating mower of rate, and it still continues, and, from all appearances, it seems to have been general, thank God! This may re-lieve our situation, if the fronts do not set in early. All business and commercial affairs are completely stagmant, nothing whatever is doing. A report has just reached announcing the multiple laminests of Tampico is favor of Commofort. Out on sole. Garsa has fied.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Movement of the Day-Revolution and Counter Revolution.

PROGRESS OF THE UNION SENTIMENT. THE CRISIS AND ITS DANGER.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

What is the Duty of the Electors? Re.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, August 24, 1860.
Word of Advice to Federal Office Seekers—The President Taking Things Coolly-The Union Party in the Ascendant-The Billiness of Party Journalists-The Concidency Spirit of the Late Speach of the President at the Executive

I would suggest to those who are besieging the execu tive departments for the removal of their enemies and the appointment of their friends, that there is such a thing as carrying importunity too far. There is a set of politicians who seem to fancy that the President is their ervant, instead of being the representative of the people. Office seekers especially seem to imagine that to serve them is a tribute, for the tardy rendering of which the free gift for which they ought to be bound to him by the chanan stood to them and their friends in the relation of a debtor, instead of a benefactor. Already, as the last thankful heads, and because he declined to trammel the recipients of his unmerited favor with any sordid conedly the right to choose the employes of government, and as experience has proved that he is more advisers who importune him, I would simply hint

advisers who importuse him, I would simply hint to the latter that they had better wait for his docisions with respect and pastence, than attempt to accelerate them by reproaches.

Is most be admitted that the clouds which lately lowered over the cause of the Union and the constitution have been dispelled, and that now there is at least a folerably fair prospect of obtaining a victory over republicanism. Without extraordinary mismanagement on the part of would be leaders, the triumph of the opponents of timedia is almost sure. But our g eat security and panaces must be a spirit of general militness, and mutual indulgence and toleration. All political parties in this country have something to forgive and the beforgiven; and there is much in the nistory of the last quarter of a century which it would be for the general interest and the general oredit of the nation to consign to oblivion.

General Harney and His Recall from San Juan-His Presence at Harney and His local from son July - the San Juan Affair—Probable Vindication of Harney—The Cabinet and the Presidential Question—Some of the Members in Favor of Fusion—An Argument in Favor of the Union Conditators—The Arrangement of the Black Republican Spoils Programme—The Greeley Seward Cubriet Ques-tion—The Herald and the Eighth Census—The Personnel

ple supposed to have arrived at the federal capital un apparently or cathedra, that there was some delay on his part in obeying the order, issued two months previously, and that the probability was great that he would be brought before a general court martial. And why? For be held justly obnexious to the consure of his government. The British Governor (Douglasse) and the Hudson Bay Company laid claim not only to San Juan, but to all the islands adjacent thereto. Douglass and his copartners had engaged extensively upon San Juan in the planting and cultivating of orchards, and in raising and grazing of sheep. Gen. Harney was called upon by his countrymen resident upon the island of San Juan to afford them some sort of protection against the characteristic aggressions of the Hudson Bay Company and the arrogant Governor Douglass. It would now appear that the policy adopted and pursued by General Harrey in response to this call is being vindicated. He believed, at any rate, that he was doing his duty with such

adopted and pursued by General Harney in response to this call is being vindicated. He believed, at any rate, that he was doing his duty with such means as he had at his command, and the diplomatic correspondence since had between our government and that of Great Britain sustains his original idea that the right of eminent domain was not as claimed in the livitish crown, nor yet in the Hadoon Bay Company. Therefore he would have been manifestly derelict had he not at once have answered the call of his countrymen. It was from no realess or sublitious desire, to institute a policy which by any consequence might involve the two countries in war, but simply to discharge his whole duty as a soldier. The British Minister here demanded General Harney is recall, and our government, for reasons beet known to itself, yielded to the demand, and General Harney is now here, at Kirkweed's, awaiting the President's decirion and action.

It is to be added that the recall of General Harney does not meet the approbation of the Senstors and Representatives from the Facilic State, who know with what ideity he bas at all times and in all things defended the bonor and rights of his country.

The Harain makes the pertinent inquiry—"Do the members of the Cabinet desire the election of Lincoin?" The implication that they do so desire is mainly drawn from the comme of the Constitution newspaper, which is taken to be, not the organ of the President, but of his control is discounted by the first of the cabinet is directly in favor of the elevation of Mr. Lincoin to the Presidency, it is shrewdly supposed that one or two, and perhaps three, are sufficiently desirous for two and perhaps three, are sufficiently desirous for the concern of the National Committee, that can be entered into upon principle, but not to influe each life and setting the principle of the desire of Maximppon on its arged by his friends for the formation from Lincoin and distraction must come from the nebel of Empire State, Parifolic, conservative, honest and honorable